

**Epidemiological and demographic data from 150 patients
diagnosed with covid-19 pneumonia in intensive care unit-
a retrospective, observational study in Istanbul, Turkey.**

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Statistical data was expressed as standard deviation (SD) for continuously changing data and as percentile (%) for median and categorical variables. Wilcoxon rank-sum test or t-test were used based on parametric or non-parametric data for continuous variables to compare the differences between survivors and non-survivors. The survival rate was shown with the Kaplan-Meier estimator curve. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression models were used to investigate risk factors associated with death in intensive care.